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Vulcan Advocate

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Masonic Social

The members of the Masonic Lodge held a social evening in the Lodge Rooms on Tuesday evening last, when there was a good gathering, about thirty persons being present.

The first prizes for the whist for lady and gentleman went to Mrs. Seevers and Mr. Clarke Galbraith respectively. Supper was afterwards served.

This is the second monthly social that the members of the Masonic Lodge have held this season.

Stampede at Vulcan

Wednesday, November 11th is to be Stampede Day in Vulcan. This is the information given to us by Mr. A. Bond, of Eastway, who is one of the organizers of the show. He says that it is to be the best show of its kind that has ever happened in Vulcan, better than the stampede stunts pulled off at the celebration.

There are to be all sorts of attractions, bucking contests, cowboy races, relay races, etc., and the whole to be wound up by a cowboy dance in the Shimp Hall at night.

Cowboys from all parts, Gleichen Claresholm, Bassano and other towns will take part in the affair. Walker, of the 10 ranch, an old Buffalo Bill man, is coming along, also McHugh, from the Bow river, and they are bringing some horses with them too.

The famous "Northern Light" is to make another appearance, and also "Ray," the horse that made walking a pleasure. Both these horses are famous in bucking contests.

Among the riders that are to compete are Cris Christianson, Vitter, Vic Scott, Bowles, Dick Neil and McGillis.

There will be about $250 prize money, and $20 will be given to anyone who brings a horse that none of the boys can ride.

A big relay race is to be one of the chief features.

Full particulars will be given nearer the date. Anyone wanting information in regard to entries are referred to Mr. A. J. Flood, Vulcan or to Mr. A. Bond, Eastway.

Good Box Social

Mr. W. G. Peterson's ranch was the scene of a great gathering on Friday evening last, October 23, when over one hundred people of the Mayview and surrounding districts attended the box social that was held there.

The box social was got up by Miss Bawden, the schoolmistress of the Mayview school, and the proceeds were to be devoted to the purchasing of an organ for the school. The result is that the organ can be bought without delay.

A miscellaneous program opened the evening, and then came the event of the evening, the auctioning off of the boxes. Mr. C. C. Rebbe was the auctioneer and he proved his capabilities at the work by raising the handsome sum of $71.00. The highest price paid for a box was $4.50. After that came the supper, and then the gathering indulged in dancing until the wee sma' hours of the morning, going home after a very enjoyable and successful entertainment.

The community owe much to the efforts of Miss Bawden who has worked so hard and well for the purpose of letting the school have an organ, and it is certain that her efforts will be appreciated by those in the district.

Succsssful Concert

The members of the Reid Hill Women's Institute, not content with raising the magnificent sum of $50, which they did on Monday, October 12th, at their sale of work as a contribution towards the Red Cross Fund, raised a further sum of $22.50 at a concert on Monday, October 19th, the money to be devoted to the same worthy cause.

Altogether, the Institute now have $72.50 to offer to the funds, a highly creditable effort, and one which is an object lesson to other societies throughout the country.

The concert was given in the Marshall School House and a large and appreciative audience was present. Mr. H. Cooper was in the chair, and after a few words appropriate to the efforts of the Institute, the concert was given by a number of local people whose efforts met with the keen appreciation of the audience.

Reid Hill is to be heartily congratulated upon having such a band of willing workers, and we hope we shall have many more reports of a like nature to publish in the future, not only from this district, but from others who are willing to follow the example.

Fire Protection

Last week the Canadian Bank of Commerce received its supply of fire fighting apparatus, consisting of patent chemical extinguishers and a water tank. The extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. The water tank is a novel arrangement worthy of the attention of all who are interested in having some means of fire fighting at hand in the case of an outbreak. It is a cylindrical tank which is filled with water. Fitted inside the tank is a small rest on which are two buckets, one fitting in the other. The buckets rest under water, and so when taken out they are filled. The tank is fitted with a lid which keeps the water cleaner and it does not require changing so often as would be the case with an open tank.

A Social Club

There is an urgent need in the town for something in the way of a social club for the winter months at least, and recognizing this fact, there is to be a meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Hall, called by the Presbyterian church.

It is the intention to have some sort of organization in the town that will cater for amusement for the winter months. As to what form the organization will take is to be decided at the meeting, but it is hoped that all who are interested in the movement will be present to express their opinions so that the society will be along lines suggested by the majority.

The ladies of the congregation have very kindly promised to supply a light refreshment for those who are present.

Interesting Weed Decision

A case of considerable interest to farmers was concluded recently, when his honour Judge Jackson decided in favor of E. B. Tainter, who brought an action against weed inspector W. J. Brooks and the municipality of McLean.

It appears that the Inspector had ordered Tainter to plough a considerable part of his land, together with the crop, in order to destroy the weeds, while Tainter insisted on his right to pull the weeds, and his not following out the orders of the inspector led the latter to send teams and plough the land. The result was that Tainter brought action.

His honour's decision was to the effect that while weeds must be destroyed to the satisfaction of the inspector, if the owner of the land decided that they could be destroyed by pulling, then the inspector had no right to plough and vice versa. The decision of the court was that the inspector and his municipality are liable for the damages of $50 and costs.

Dew Wins Both Races

Two interesting horse races came off on Saturday on the athletic grounds, when J. Dew's horse, Harper up, ran a half mile race with Afair's horse in the first race and with Somerville's in the second with Douglas up.

In the first race Douglas got the lead and maintained it until a quarter of the way home, when Harper opened up and won by a neck, the time being .56 1-5th.

In the second race Douglas got the best of the first running, leading by about two lengths at the quarter, maintaining it until almost home, when Harper broke away and won by an easy length. Time 55.

Both races were well run. A. G. Spooner was the starter, and Mr. A. J. Flood and George Todd were the judges.

P. Burns & Co. recently donated $10,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. At the same time he and the C. P. R. caused the price of pork to decrease by several cents a pound by restricting shipments to Seattle. Thus the company will make several hundred thousand dollars and get the reputation of being philanthropic.

Local and General News

Mens Sweaters in all colours and prices at—Spooner's.

Mrs. Baker, of Carmangay, is visiting Mrs. F. Vanskiver.

Mr. H. F Richardson had his barn hauled out to his farm on Friday last.

Mr. A. A. Ballachey, of High River, was in town on Thursday last on business.

Mr. L. Parr and his sister, Miss J Parr, of Stavely, were in Vulcan on Friday, having motored over.

Mr. A. J. Flood made a business trip to Calgary on Thursday evening.

The care and protection of his tools and implements is one of the most important of the farmer's duties.

Get your Winter supply of Apples at the 4X Market.

R.N.A dance on Friday, November 6th, in the Masonic Hall. Tickets $1.00, spectators 25c. Supper. Good music.

Mr. J. F. Chaise is adding an extension to his house on his farm, besides enclosing much of his land with hog fencing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennejohn, together with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hall, motored to Calgary on Thursday of last week.

Bear in mind Wednesday, November 11th, as the date set for the stampede on the Athletic grounds, Vulcan.

Mens Sheep Coats at a bargain at Elves Brothers'.

The R.N.A. Lodge are having their business meetings the first meeting of each month and their social meetings the second meeting of each month.

Constable Foskett, of the R. N. W. M. P., arrived in Vulcan on Thursday last where he will be stationed with Constable Petre. He comes from the barracks at MacLeod.

Quite a number of coyotes have been seen south of the town lately, and the farmers in that neighborhood are complaining of the loss of hogs and chickens.

Mr. R. E. House, the secretary-treasurer for Marquis Municipality will resume his visits to Vulcan on Saturday for the collection of taxes. He will be at The Advocate Office from one o'clock to 4 o'clock.

Ladies made-to-measure Winter Coats. Fit and Style guaranteed at—Spooner's.

Threshing in the Loma district was re-commenced on Thursday of last week, outfits being on the places of D. Doane and E. Steiner. The work is sufficient to last for abont a week.

The Loma people are still enquiring when their local mail route is to be installed. Contracts were called for some time ago, and the Vulcan office has done its share, and the conclusion is that the delay is at the other end.

The Ladies Aid social afternoon, which was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday afternoon last, was very successful. The remainder of the bulbs which were left over from the home-cooking and bulb sale were offered and sold.

The Dressmaking Department is booming at Elves Brothers.

There will be a meeting in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming a young people's society for the winter months. All who are interested in the movement are invited to be present. The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation will provide light refreshments. The business of the evening will be to discuss the best form of society.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I am ever so sorry," began Barbara.

"Ever so sorry! Well, I should think that you would be glad to help me."

"I will help you all the morning," said Barbara. "But the fact is—a strange thing has happened, and I am going away."

Miss Octavia, who had treated Barbara with extreme snappishness, and who looked very peculiar, sitting up in bed with an old, rather dirty red shawl round her shoulders, and a night-cap on her head, glanced at the girl.

"Going away? What do you mean, Barbara Chance? Are you throwing up your situation with me?"

"Not if you will keep me."

Miss Lavinia at that moment came into the room.

"Lavinia! listen! This—this charity child, as we call her, has absolutely the cheek to tell me that she is going away!"

"I am not a charity child," said Barbara. She turned very red and then pale. "I want to say that something has happened. Last night my father's lawyers, Messrs. Parkes and Sunningley, called to see me owing to a letter which you wrote to Dean Chance, Miss Lavinia."

"The Lord preserve us!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a fool I was to write!"

"Well, they had been looking for me a long time, and Mr. Sunningley wishes me to live with him altogether. In fact, he intends to adopt me, and I have decided to accept his invitation, as I know my darling father would wish it. But I have asked him—knowing how you like my reading, for I think you do, Miss Octavia—to allow me to come here for one or two hours every day to read to you. His house is in Dean's Yard, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Gray, will bring me here."

"Highty! Tighty!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a grand young lady we are becoming! The little nobody must be escorted about London forsooth. I did mischief, surely, when I wrote to Dean Chance, and he had not even the politeness to call! Well, well, well, you're in luck, child."

"I always knew she was a lady, sister," said Miss Octavia. "I told you so, and you wouldn't believe me."

"Well, I was filled with curiosity," said Miss Lavinia.

"And I begged and implored you not to write to Dean Chance, didn't I?" said Miss Octavia.

"I know you did, sister. But now, cannot you stay with my sister for today at least, Barbara?"

"I am afraid I can only give her two hours this morning, for Mr. Sunningley is coming for me himself, early in the afternoon, but while I am here I will read to her and do everything I can for her. For you've both been kind to me, and you in especial, Miss Octavia, have been kind, and I am sorry to part with you. But you must understand that I like to go back to my own people, and Mr. Sunningley belongs to my own people; he is my father's cousin, and I love the dear old gentleman."

"Whatever possessed you to hide from them, child?"

"That is my secret," said Barbara.

At that moment Mrs. Russell knocked, and without waiting for a reply entered the room.

"I'm mighty busy this morning, Barbara," she said. "I have got an offer already for your room. Have you broken it to the two ladies that you are going away today? Miss Barbara Chance has found her feet, madams, and in future will be as much a lady as either of you. But we always saw it in her face, didn't we, miss?"—she turned to Miss Octavia.

"We did," said Miss Octavia. "Barbara, I shall miss you terribly"—tears rose to the poor, half-blind eyes. "No one ever read with quite such a genteel accent," she said. "I have remarked that often, haven't I sister?"

"You bore me by making such a fuss," said Miss Lavinia. "Well, at any rate, I must have my day out. Will you look after my sister when Barbara Chance is gone, Mrs. Russell?"

"I will do my best," said Mrs. Russell. "Either Hannah or me'll see to her; but if she's very bad, it's right that her own sister should do the best she could for her. But there, I has nothing to say to it. She can't expect the consideration and attention she's got from Miss Barbara in the past any longer. Now, dear Miss Barbara, who always was a most thoughtful little lady, made it one of the conditions of her going to Mr. Sunningley's that she was to come to you, Miss Octavia, two hours a day out of her precious time, salary to be the same as before."

"Oh! that's quite impossible!" said Miss Lavinia. "She was at my sister's beck and call; if she comes for two hours she only gets six shillings a week instead of twelve."

"Then she won't come at all," said Mrs. Russell. "You can take your choice; I leave it to you, ladies. Barbara, my darlin', you must come and pack, I want to see that everything is nice and proper when you go off. she doesn't want your twelve shillings a week. Keep it and live without her," said the angry woman.

"I will give her the twelve the same as before. I could not live without her. You will come tomorrow, and you'll read to me today, won't you, darling?" said Miss Octavia.

"There! I thought Miss Octavia had a heart. It's you, Miss Lavinia, that is so close about the affections—frozen up they be, I take it. But there, Miss Barbara has found her footing at last, and will be looked after as she ought to be."

Barbara and Mrs. Russell left the room, and Octavia and Lavinia wrangled together when they were alone. Octavia said that if Lavinia had taken her advice, little Barbara would have stayed on and been the comfort of her declining years. "But after all," she said suddenly, "you did right, Lavinia, you did right. And the child will be in a proper home, where she ought to be. Anyone can see she is a lady. Sweet little creature!"

"Oh! She's a sweet little creature, now is she?" said Miss Lavinia. "It was always grumble, grumble, grumble, as long as she was a poor nobody, but now—Oh! How like a woman you are, Octavia!"

"And so are you, Lavinia, for that matter."

"Well, I must get into my dress. I have a great deal to do," said Lavinia. "I shan't be in until midnight, but I won't disturb you; you must ring your bell when you want attendance. Mrs. Russell would not lose us for the world, and she will see that you get what you require. If you stay warm and snug in bed and have—yes, the day is a very cold one—have a bit of fire in your room, you will soon get your cold under, and be up again tomorrow."

Then Miss Lavinia put on her new purple cashmere dress, over which she wore a rich mantle of velvet, and a very large hat on her head. She was dressed a la twenty, but her years were approaching forty; still she was a good looking woman, and much prided herself on her appearance. Miss Octavia told her that she looked perfectly beautiful. Miss Lavinia said that she was going to take a cab, which would contain her evening dress, and go straight to the friend with whom she was to dine and with whom she was afterwards going to the theatre.

"So you won't see me again until tomorrow morning, my dear. Don't on any account disturb me when I come in. There is nothing I detest more than illness when I am enjoying myself. I expect to have a thoroughly happy day, and do not wish it spoilt by grumbling at the end."

She rustled off in her finery—for her purple cashmere dress was lined with silk—and swept downstairs. A little box was carried behind her by Hannah; a cab was fetched and she drove away. Little did she think of the poor, sick sister upstairs! Hannah, however, was far more thoughtful. Miss Lavinia had not even thought of ordering a fire to be lighted for Miss Octavia's benefit; but Hannah rushed upstairs and lit it, and brought hot water and washed the poor lady's face and hands.

"Now, you'll be quite 'comfy,'" she said. "And Miss Barbara is coming to you at once."

"Your eyes look very red, Hannah."

"I am fit to break my 'eart," said Hannah. "It's on account of her going. I never see her like. Sunshine she brought into the 'ouse, and sunshine she takes out of it."

"Don't talk of it! Don't talk of it!" said Miss Octavia. "I can't bear it. It's too dreadful. It's good for her—she deserves it."

"Yes, we guessed from the very first that she was a lidy born," said Hannah.

Then little Barbara came in; she wore her best black dress, and sat down and began to read to Miss Octavia. She read steadily in her usual sweet voice; but suddenly Miss Octavia asked her to stop.

"I would rather talk to you," she said. "I want to ask you to forgive me."

"Forgive you! Why so, dear Miss Octavia?"

"For all my crossness and snappishness."

"Oh, I never thought of them. You have a great many things to try you; but don't forget that I am coming to you every day. I shall look forward to seeing you and I shall bring you heaps of news from the big world where I am going."

"Do dear, do, and don't tell anything to Lavinia first. Lavinia will be pining to know, but tell it to me in private, my love."

"I will, Miss Octavia, I am your paid secretary, don't forget that, and part of my duties consists in me telling you the news."

"That's right," said Octavia.

And so the two hours passed, and Miss Octavia asked little Barbara to give her one kiss.

"I don't think you will take the cold," she said. "I am better already for your sweet face and your sweet words and the thought that you are not angry with me. God bless you, child! I shall look forward to your coming tomorrow. What time will you come, dearie?"

"I shall be with you, Miss Octavia, at two o'clock, or say, half-past two, for I don't know exactly Mr. Sunningley's plans. But, if possible, not later than half-past two. I will send you a card tonight telling you the exact hour."

"Do so, dear. I shall enjoy getting a letter. Can you make it a letter, love? And then I need not say a word about it to Lavinia. I love to keep things from Lavinia, she keeps everything she can from me."

There came a sharp rap at the door.

"Miss Barbara, your tea is ready, and Mr. Sunningley's carriage will be round in a few minutes."

Barbara rushed off. The last she saw of the little old lady was the withered face, anxious eyes, and tears streaming down her face.

"I am quite unhappy at leaving her," she said to Mrs. Russell.

"Tut! Tut! my love. She treats you well today, but she'd be as bad as ever if you were back in your old situation, which—thank the Almighty you are not. Oh! I am glad! though there'll be nobody miss you as I shall miss you, my darlin'!"

(To be Continued)

In 1518 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of both armies that, although the conflict raged from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., no one on either side was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

"Ah'm not partial ter exercise," said Rastus Johnsing, "but Ah doan' mind diggin' fer de root ob all evil, so long as Ah doan' hev ter dig doawn inter mah own pockets."—Washington Star.

Especially to Women

"Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unspeakably so."—Exchnge.

W. N. U. 1022

THE GERMAN WAR CHEST

The Kaiser Has $30,000,000 in Gold Stowed Away

The German government has 120,000,000 marks (about $30,000,000 stowed away in its "war chest" in the famous Julius tower at Spandau, an island at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret horde known in Baedecker as "the imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling." Early last year it was reported from Berlin, which is only eight miles from Spandau, that the German war programme contemplated tripling the treasure, but if such a move was made it has not been announced.

The Julius tower has been shrouded in mystery. It was first used by Frederick the Great as the Prussian "war chest" and then turned over to the empire for the storage of the $30,000,000 which was a part of the $1,000,000,000 indemnity paid by France after Franco-Prussian war. Although it has been estimated that the money would be exhausted in a day and a half in case of actual war, the fund has been reserved for the expenses of a quick mobilization of the German army, to pay for horses and supplies already contracted for on emergency.

The tower of Spandau stands in the midst of a citadel surrounded by barracks and officers' quarters, not far from the great American arsenals and manufactories of war implements. It is cylindrical, built of heavy, massive masonry, about 40 feet high and almost as thick. The tower is guarded by three steel doors at its only entrance, each opened by a system of simultaneous keys held by different persons. The chancellor of the empire holds the set and the president of the committee for debts of the empire another. The treasure is protected by constantly changing sentries, under a guardian, who was made curator by a decree in 1874.

The treasure itself, made up of 20 franc gold pieces, the same that was paid by the French, is stored in bags in a dozen small cabinets built in the walls of various levels reached by a spiral stairway. The guard is usually made up of 24 men, each of them on duty constantly, changing every two hours. A parcel is made about the base of the tower, inside and on top. Once a year the gold is weighed in bulk for an official account. The amount of the treasure never changes.

There was one attempt at robbery on the part of a drunken cobbler, who got into the tower in some mysterious fashion, but fell when he was half way up the staircase and broke his neck. Only one American has been known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius Tower. He was Robert W. oPindexter, of Los Angeles. Poindexter, according to the story, asked the sentinel to see the commander and then slipped into the tower when the sentinel turned his back. He got into serious trouble with the Spandau authorities for going too near the treasure, but finally convinced them of the innocence of his purpose. The tower has excited great curiosity on the part of German tourists, but sightseers are not welcomed on the island of Spandau.

Other nations have considered it a waste of money for Germany to keep the treasure stored at Spandau, because it was known that it could last only about a day and a half if used in case of war. It was often said that if Germany had invested the money at 5 per cent. she could have increased the principal so that the aggregate fund might last as long as a week in time of war.

Making a Fool of the Kaiser

An interesting story is told of the late General Sir James Grierson when he was military attache at Berlin which throws some light on the character of some of the Kaiser's entourage:

It will be remembered that the British general did not complete his appointment in the German capital. When asked the reason he replied:

"Because I simply could not stand any more of it. The place is a perfect hot-bed of intrigue."

"What sort of a man is the kaiser himself?" inquired his friend. "Oh," he said, "he's all right; he's a gentleman. But those around him are perfectly poisonous. This is the sort of thing they do:

"One day the emperor suddenly said to me: 'I am told, Colonel Grierson, but I need hardly say that I don't for one moment believe it, that you have given away to the French all the secrets of our Q.F. Artillery. Now, I wish you would find out where that statement comes from and put it in the form of an official report, and send it in to me through the war office, saying that you do so by my special personal request.'

"In less than a week," Sir James continued, "I found that it had originated with — exactly as I expected it had, and so I duly sent it in as requested. Shortly afterwards I went on leave for about a month, and when I returned the first thing the emperor said to me was, 'Oh, Colonel Grierson, you never sent me in that report that I asked you for about our Q.F. Artillery.'

"'I beg your majesty's pardon, I said, 'but I sent it in less than a week after you asked for it.' 'Well,' said the kaiser, 'I have never received it. But I will inquire about it.'

"Sure enough, the very next morning," said the colonel, "a whole row of officers were down at my place, headed by — himself, making most profuse apologies for the unfortunate oversight by which my report had been delayed."

A Pious Advertisement

The following advertisement was printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette for June 23, 1787. The author of this little masterpiece is supposed to be no other than Franklin himself. "D.F.," then, stands for Deborah Franklin:

"Taken out of a pew in the church some months since a Common Prayer Book bound in red, gilt and lettered D.F. on each cover. The person who took it is advised to open it and read the eighth commandment, and afterward return it into the same pew again, upon which no further notice will be taken."

Wife—Oh, George, do order a rat-trap to be sent home today.

George—But you bought one last week.

Wife—Yes, dear, but there's a rat in that.—Universalist Leader.

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilies to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In those circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped it into ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treat, with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor, or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

A Huge Undertaking

While the vast enterprise of double tracking the entire Canadian Pacific system is one that cannot, in the nature of the case, be fully realized for years, yet when it is stated that there will be shortly 1,095 miles of double track between Port Arthur and Calgary, leaving gaps of only something like 165 miles—one gets a realizing nation of the work involved, of great distance covered and of the courage and persistence involved in this large and otable undertaking of duplicating the whole system, which comprises some 15,000 miles of track. Of course the chief consideration is the west, whose rapid development called for this new policy; but the east will be similiarly treated in time, especially the lines which connect large centres of population, and promise bigger business. The cost will be so enormous as to baffle exact figures at the moment; the double tracking, too, will be built in a vastly different way from the original railway, which was put through in a tremendous hurry. The present double tracking will offer a finished railway, in every respect both as regards the weight of rails, the strength of bridges, and the perfection of roadbed. Thus applied, the new policy will work out for immediate return.

Ethel (in apprehensive whisper, which easily reaches her German governess, to whom she is deeply attached)—Mother, shall we have to kill Fraulein?"—Punch.

"Mrs. Nurich is getting very particular."

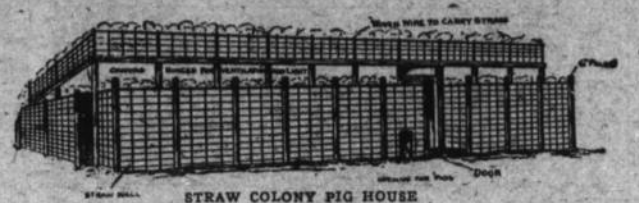
"I should say she is! Why, she won't use oil in her auto lamps unless it is refined."—Buffalo Express.

A military arithmetician finds that it costs $20,000 to kill a man in war. Nobody but Harry Thaw finds it so expensive in times of peace.

Cheap Straw Stables

In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



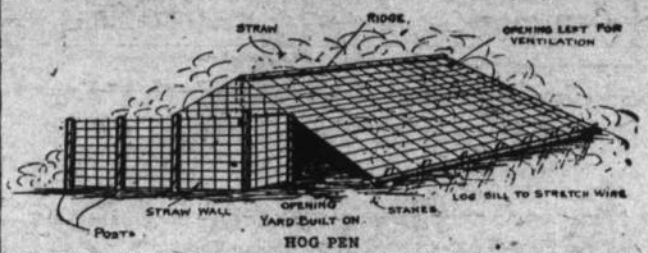
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

The fact that over one hundred members of the British house of commons will be engaged in the military operations, some in the Line Regients and some in the Territorials, and that most of these are in daily attendance at various centres, makes it necessary for many of them to apepar in parliament in uniform.

Reuter's Simla correspondent states —"On the occasion of the Mahometan Festival the mosques throughout India were thronged with Mahometans, praying for British victory."

"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street cars."

"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."—Buffalo Express.

She Was Ready

Mr. Shyboy—I love you more than tongue can tell.

Miss Clincher—Then let the parson do the talking.—Boston Transcript.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he lives soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, battalions, batteries and companies.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

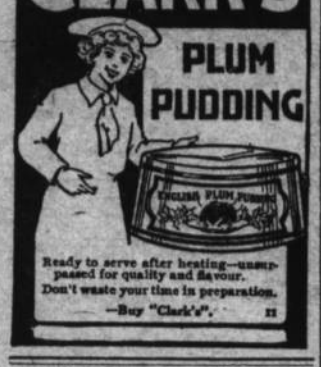


Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S



Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour. Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's". H

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co. 26. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG.

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AGENTS' GOLD MINE!!

History European War Causes, etc. Profusely illustrated. Best terms. Freight paid; credit given. Order free sample now. Nichols Company, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wonderingly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything,' answered the uncle. "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

Another story is told of an American lady who was taking the rest cure for a day in a London boarding house.

"I shall want no more meals," she said, when the maid brought up tea. "I shall be up for dinner. There's nothing more I want."

Then in the next breath she added, "Oh, yes, there is! I want that hot-water bottle; but that's not to eat."

The cockney maid stood silent for a moment, then said, gleefully, "Oh, yes, it is to 'eat! You want me to 'eat it for you."

There is a touch of irony in the fact that the nucleus of the German fleet was provided by Great Britain in the shape of a small vessel which our government presented to the King of Prussia in 1814.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

W. N. U. 1022

Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Bateson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Bateson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years theis theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Pius IX. minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents or German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in-council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

Zealous Policeman (on German spy duty, having got motorist's name and address, etc., and received in answer to his further question, "And is the lady your wife?" a torrent of oaths very much in the vernacular)—Oh, pass along; you're a Britisher all right.—Punch.

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

ONE SO EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-storey office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing, and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near thot place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

A valuable collection worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Watteau.

"He's a perfect duck of a doctor."

"For heaven's sake don't tell people so."

"Why not?"

"Naturally, they'll think he's a quack."—Scottish-American.

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances.

Write for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

Dogs Grow Wolf-Like In Hot Countries

Dogs, probably the earliest of domesticated animals, when transferred to tropical country, such as central Africa, lose in a few generations most of the characteristics they have acquired in Europe, and revert more and more to the type of the jackal and the wolf. Then their ears, whatever their breed, tend to become pointed, their coats turn sandy or rufous, and their bark becomes a howl.

Some attempt has been made to show that this is the result of disease and resembles the effect of malaria on the human constitution.

Yet the Egyptian dog of Pharaonic times possessed, as is seen by the monuments, these very characteristics; and as he was certainly domesticated before the European animal, it is probable that there are original features of the race.

Antwerp, which has become for the time the capital of Belgian, is strongly fortified, and is considered by many experts to be the most impregnable fortress in Europe. It has for long been the commercial metropolis of the country, and does an enormous overseas trade. It takes its name from a castle which once marked the site of the city.

NO BLUE RUIN

All That Canadians Have To Do is To Stand Pat

The following cheering words calculated to instil confidence in the people of Canada, come from the pen of Geo. H. Ham of Montreal. Possibly no man has a wider or more popular acquaintance with the people of the West than the genial Geo. Ham, and his message will be read by many with the interest and careful attention which it deserves:

It is the very irony of fate that, just as we were preparing to celebrate a century of peace, the nations of the world should be clutching at each other's throats—destroying, wounding, slaying, slaughtering.

The deadly conflict was inevitable, for conditions had arisen that it could not be otherwise. The appalling sacrifice of life, the widespread devastation, and the wanton loss of priceless treasure, however, shall not have been altogether in vain. Mighty consequences may result: Stricken Poland will regain her nationhood after a century and a half of tyrannical oppression; the persecuted Jews of Europe will have their full rights restored; Home Rule, which until war broke out, was ominously rending Britain in twain, will re-unite the Motherland; woman will be given the suffrage, and a fearful menace to Britain's home rule removed; and, above all, the nations must unite in policing the world. There should be no more vast squandering of countless billions to maintain gigantic rival fleets and colossal opposing land fighting forces. The untold wealth expended in non-productive war material—for armament destroys and does not produce—could be profitably spent in the betterment of the world. Europe shall no longer be an armed camp. Entirely new and happier conditions will naturally arise, and Canada must naturally share in the better times that are to come.

Even today, embroiled in war as she is—for when Britain's at war, Canada is at war—comparatively few of our own industries are suffering, and many are working overtime. Never were these so busy. Never were the products of the soil and of the factory in such demand.

God forbid that we should build our prosperity on the misfortunes of others, but it is the consensus of opinion that the New World, far from the scenes of strife, shall gain by the terrible disruption of the Old. New avenues of trade must necessarily be opened, new markets spring up—with a greater demand for our products. So there is no cause for despair—no gaunt spectre of Blue Ruin before us.

Canada is sending her best blood and her best food and munitions to aid Britain's cause. We cannot all be in the firing line, but every Canadian has a duty just as sacred, if not as perilous, as our gallant troops. Those who, many unwillingly, remain at home can help Canada by not being stempeded with the panicky cry of hard times, by not going up and down despairing of the country, by not tamely submitting to the extortions of unscrupulous price-raisers, by cooperating in minimizing want, by lessening the number of the unemployed, and, with a staunch heart and trusting in Providence, by doing that for Canada which will, when the Dove of Peace once more descends upon earth, place her first among the nations of the world as a land of Illimitable Opportunities and Peaceful Prosperity. While mourning the appalling sacrifice of life, deploring the desolation of fair lands, the awful annihilation of peaceful homes, and the utter ruin of countless peoples—it may be that the end of this Age of War and Death and Destruction will be followed by a brighter and a better Era in which the Dominion shall play no inconsequential part.

All that Canadians have to do is to Stand Pat and keep their courage up. All's well.

Sea Prizes

During the Civil War in the United States privateering became such a successful business that the commerce carrying business of the nation which was just recovering from the war of 1812, was swept off the seas, and has never been of importance since. Possibly the destruction of German sea-borne commerce by the British navy will have the same result in Germany.

Ships taken at sea, theoretically belong to the nation capturing them, and they are either retained by that nation or sold, and the profits derived therefrom divided among the officers and crews of the ships responsible for their seizure.

In Great Britain, vessels that are seized become the property of the Crown, and it is the custom for the men on board the ironclads that capture them to be given a sum equal to £5 for each person on board the "prisoners."

A good many years ago, however, our sailors fared better when ships were captured. Between the years 1740-7 Admiral Anson seized two vessels, one having on board £400,000 and the other £300,000. The whole of this money was divided among Anson's crew.

It is interesting to know that the private individual is a lawful object of attack at sea if that individual is helping, in some way or other, the nations that are at war. The great powers have acknowledged that any trading ship smuggling coal, or rations, or ammunition can be seized, or sunk if she refuses to surrender. In a neutral country's waters private ships cannot be interfered with, but on the high seas, off the coasts, and in the harbors of the enemy they can be seized.

"You can't convince me," said the little man with the ragged trousers, "that you can bring up children right by talkin' to 'em and lettin' it go at that. You've got to use the rod, or you'll spoil the child. I used to git about three lickin's a day on the average."

"It doesn't seem to have done much for you," replied the lady with the protruding jaw.

"It done a lot for me. If they'd let me go my own way, I might almost of been a failure in life."

Teacher—If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?

Bright Little Boy—One; the dead one.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Mme. Kin Seno, though a great-grandmother, is one of the important financial personages in Japan. She is the president of a large bank in Tokio, and has excellent business ability, but still wears the native costume, and is decidedly "conservative" in her investments. But she is said to believe heartily in giving women an equal opportunity everywhere.

"I hear that Brown has failed," said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith, "but they turned out to be gold bricks."

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c. 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

Style-Craft
TAILORED CLOTHES



Suits for Men and Boys, that defy competition in Price Style and Quality. The largest range we have ever shown is on display and selling fast. Prices are ridiculously low

See the range.

Style-Craft TAILORED CLOTHES

It's a winner.

ELVES BROS.
VULCAN, ALBERTA

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.
VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, :: :: Representative

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome

T. BAIRD, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

J. N. JOHNSTONE, N.G.
W. O. TORGESON, SECRETARY

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones Treasurer.

Imperial Hotel
Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson
Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

H. F. RICHARDSON
Implement Agent
Vulcan, Alta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for $1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

WANTED

WANTED—To rent a farm with good water supply, or will trade ¼ section improved farm 3½ miles from Parkland, Alberta, for ¼ section near open range. Address, Box 9 Parkland, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—I will exchange my White Automobile for $2.0.00 cash and the balance in good secured paper. Claude Terwilliger. 2

ESTRAY—From near Vulcan, a small bay saddle mare, weight between 800 and 900 lbs. Branded [illegible] on left thigh.

Reward will be given for information. F. Palmer. O28

B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK SALESMAN
VULCAN

Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whicher Vulcan, Alberta

n 1'15

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, . . . Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, . Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

A HOPELESS EFFORT

WE learn from American sources that the United States is at present the campaign ground for the propagation of literature issued by German societies, the intention being that of convincing the people that Germany is in the right.

Germany complains that her side of the case is not represented in the States, but that she is mistaken, for not only in American papers, but also in those written for the German population, various articles have appeared.

The point is, however, not so much that the literature has not received notice, so much as that it has failed to convince the American people that Germany was in the right.

The moral of the affair, is after all, the standard from which the United States would be most likely to judge the affair, and with this as the working ground, it is little wonder that American sympathy is with the Allies. Germany does not realize that the judgment of the States is based upon the calm consideration of the facts leading up to the war. Then again, the German invasion of Belgium, and the Kaiser's rejection of the offers of Sir Edward Grey, are two points from which the people can only construe one thing. This judgment has become fixed, and is growing day by day, and whatever the German propagandists are hoping for from their work will not weigh with the people.

A NEW PATRIOTISM

IN a recent speech at the Queen's Hall, London, the chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, made the following statement:

"There is a new blessing, infinitely greater—which is emerging already out of this contest—a new patriotism, richer, nobler, more exalted than the old. I see a new recognition among all classes, high and low, shedding themselves of selfishness, a new recognition that the honour of a country does not depend merely upon the maintenance of its glory in the stricken field, but in protecting its homes from distress as well."

Whatever a man's political convictions may be, fairmindedness will lead him to the admission that such words as these, standing out in a speech of singular brilliance and force, embody the hope and prayer of civilization to-day. The words compel us to be brought face to face with the problem as to what is the need of the world at the present time, for the quotation is limited by no sense of nation or combination, it refers not to the future of the Anglo-Saxon or the Teuton, the European or the American, it is universal in its meaning and application.

In the same sense that the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, so the peace of the world depends on the subjugation of the military doctrine in any one nation.

Then, and only then, can the people of the world look for the uplifting force of a free democracy to put them on the high road to a permanent prosperity untouched by the shifting winds and torrents of a national pride and passion, that carry with them the destruction of a universal patriotism, the uplifting of the people.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE

THERE has been a feeling of some little disappointment at the manner in which England and her Allies have placed orders for goods for the front, in the United States. That these orders should be placed here is reasonable enough, but it must be taken into consideration as to whether the circumstances of time and ability to fill the orders would have allowed the orders being placed with us. We read of the Chicago packers reaping great benefit from the contracts for the armies, and the query naturally arises, why could not Canada have had these orders. Could we have put the orders out in anything like the time that the Chicagoans can? It is hardly probable. Incidentally, the effect of these orders will be felt in Canada in a measure benefit the men who have stock to dispose of.

However, Canada is not being overlooked. Recent reports show that an order for five hundred thousand dollars worth of evaporated apples, for the men with the fleet, has been placed in Ontario, while only last week Canada secured an order for fifty thousand saddles, an order which is to be distributed over the whole of Canada.

These are only two instances, and there are many more that would go to show that Great Britain is practicing the principle of shopping with her own people. These instances are bound to accumulate as time goes on, and it can be pretty well taken for granted that we in Canada will have nothing to grumble about in regard to where England and her Allies are spending the money.

SOLDIERS LETTERS

OF all the official accounts of the fighting, detailing the actions of the men at the front, none can convey so vividly to our minds the heroism, pluck and coolness of the men at the front as the letters which their friends and relatives receive from time to time.

In a calm, unassuming manner, the events are told, with no assumption of undue bravery, and often relieved by humour.

This is an example: "I got out of the battle alright, but the sight of the killed and wounded was awful, hundreds of English and German lying dead. Your letter and the cigarettes you sent are my best friends. You should see us as we are now—like a lot of children, thankful for a piece of chocolate and a couple of peppermints. It is a good job the Germans could not shoot straight or there would not have been one of us left to tell the tale. I will be able to eat anything when I get home, bar onions, I have eaten such a lot of them. The other day I thought I had seen you all for the last time, but my luck was in. It was better than backing a winner; better be born lucky than rich."

Such letters make us proud of our relation to the race. When men in the midst of danger can forget their peril and write with such ease and thought of home and its connections, we can say that the race is worthy of its traditions.

Britain's Sugar Corner

The British government have lately concluded a coup in sugar that is worthy of note.

At the beginning of the war sugar rose higher than any other commodity, and great difficulties were caused to numerous British manufacturers who depend on sugar for their raw material. There had been a remarkably fine fruit crop, but losses were attached to it as sugar was so high that much of it could not be preserved. The bulk of the raw sugar supplies usually are sent from Germany and Austria. The German Government were aware of this, and on the outbreak of war prohibited its export to neutral countries in order to injure Great Britain. This however, meant ruin to the German sugar beet interests, including a vast number of agricultural landlords and peasant farmers, so the embargo was removed, and German sugar began to flow into Switzerland, Holland and Scandanavia, thus enabling confectionery and cocoa manufacturers in those countries to cut out the British manufacturers. The high prices in England, however, attracted the sugar to that market, and the government, taking the stand that this was putting money into the hands of the enemy of the country, and prohibited the importation of sugar from Holland. A Royal commission was appointed, and after pledging the great refiners to buy of itself, 'cornered' the sugar from the available stocks of the world. The result of this is that for the next year sugar in the old country can be bought for 7½ c a pound for good granulated sugar and 8½c for lump sugar.

Splendid show of New Winter Suits, at—Spooner's.

The statement has been made that it cost Alberta Temperance people $30,000 to get signatures for the recent prohibition petition. The story cannot be authentic and if true some persons have made a pretty sum out of the people of the province.

The last words of King Charles of Roumania were: "Save the Fatherland but do not shed blood."

VILLAGE OF VULCAN
NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a young bull, red and white, was impounded in the Pound kept by the Village of Vulcan, on the 29th day of September, 1914

F. J. Kaiser,
O6t2 Poundkeeper

NOTICE RE TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary-Treasurer for the Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, will be at the Vulcan Advocate office, next door to the Post Office, Vulcan, on the following Saturdays, October 17th, and 31st, and November 7th, 21st and 28th, 1914, from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer
Oct7t2

ASK ELVES EROS. Vulcan

TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE

$10.000.00 ROBIN HOOD COOK BOOK

THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR AND ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VERY LOW FARES
IN CONNECTION WITH
EXCURSIONS TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Daily November 7th to December 31, inclusive

Limit five months, stop over and extension privileges

Full information re rail and STEAMSHIP TICKETS from ALL TICKET AGENTS or write

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent
Calgary

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VUCAN. ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
AUCTIONEER
Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere. Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
BK. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the Municipality of Marquis are held the second Saturday in each month, at the McGregor School House at 10 a.m.

A. R. BOND, Chairman.
R. E. HOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer
M18t

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

G. M. CARSON, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded [ENS] on Left Shoulder.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARQUIS No. 157
Re Tax Enforcement Return

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Confirmation, which was to have sat at Okotoks on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914, has been postponed until Thursday, October 29th, 1914, by order of Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court.

R. E. HOUSE.
Secretary-Treasurer.
S9O28

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.00
" No. 2	97
" No. 3	.92
" No. 4	.85
" No. 5	.79
" No. 6	.74
" Feed	.68
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.43
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.41
" No. 1 Feed	.39
" No. 2 Feed	.37
Barley, No 2	.54
Barley, No. 3	.54
" No. 4	.52
Feed	.49
Flax No. 1, N. W.	.88
" No. 2 C. W.	.86
" No. 3, C.W.	.69
Eggs	.30
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.8
Fowl	.6
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.5½
Dressed Hogs	.8
Ducks	.7
Turkeys	.14
Geese	.11

The Linseed Oil Mill at Medicine Hat, one of the many prosperous industries of the gas city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss $80,000 covered by insurance. The industry was running both day and night and employed over 30 men.

Lanterns—

The best lantern is the

Short Globe, Gold Blast,

Large font, steel burner, frame made of the best block tin.

Save money in globes
Save money in coal oil
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING AT

Lindsay Hardware Co.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

COAL

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

$3.00 PER TON AT THE MINE

No Delay Under The New Method of Loading

AT THE

REID HILL COAL MINE

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up	$3,000,000
Reserve	3,750,000

READY MONEY

It is often said of a man that he owns valuable property, but is for the time "tied up". If you would be ready for every business opportunity—or emergency—a part of your savings should be held for immediate use.

Such funds can be safely deposited at interest in a Bank of Hamilton Savings Account.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



CREAM CREAM CREAM

PRESENT PRICES

	per lb. butterfat
Sweet Cream, regular shipments	30c.
Sweet Cream, not regular shipments	28c.
No. 1 Churning Cream	26c.
No. 2 Churning Cream	22c.

(No. 2 not wanted)

Remember I pay all express charges! I pay cash for each and every shipment. Write for further particulars, or ship at once, and give me a trial.

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY

P. PALLESEN, PROPRIETOR

July 30 3 mos

Higher Education

The basis of individual progress is the trained mind, and to those who desire to improve themselves the Home Studies arranged by the Western Home Students Educational League provides a wide scope for intellectual advancement.

The "Arts Course at Home" includes English Literature, British History, Mathematics, Political Economy, Sociology, Psychology, in fact, all the subjects which are essential to a first class education.

"From College to Farm" is another of their popular courses, and consists of a systematic study in such Agricultural subjects as stock breeding, Field Crops, and Farm Management.

Each subject is efficiently handled by a University trained expert, who gives his undivided attention to the desires of the members of the League, and the courses are arranged in such a manner that in a very short time, even those who have no previous knowledge or experience of such subjects, become very proficient and are able to apply the latest modern theories of every day practical problems.

An interesting pamphlet explaining the scope and aims of the League may be procured free of charge on application to the General Secretary, P.O. Box 2363, Winnipeg.

The raid of five British eroplanes upon the Zeppelin hangars at Dusseldorf is a revelation of the progress aviation has been making in millitary circles. The return trip accomplished by the aviators meant five hundred miles without a landing and four of the aircraft accomplished the feat without mishap.

He Is Satisfied

I see that a great many of the people are telling their troubles through The Herald—troubles about mixed farming, with the banks, railroads or lack of them, with the elevators and so on—but have not yet seen a letter from one who was satisfied. I came to Canada from the United States in 1904 with $25 besides my ticket, and today have a quarter-section of good land, though still 20 miles from a town; a dozen good horses, half a dozen cattle, a good house to live in, lots to eat, grown mostly on my own land; plenty of fuel to keep warm, and last but not least, a wife to share these with me. I have had to sell my grain to the elevator company or ship over the C.P.R. at their own prices, have borrowed money from the banks at their own rates, have paid Massey-Harris and I. H. C. their own price for my machinery. I bought horses when they were at their highest, have had drought, hail and early snowstorms to contend with, and yet I have prospered as well as the average farmer in any new country, and cannot complain of the way I have been used by anyone. I have had no dealings with any oil company, and am here to stay.

I believe that for success in farming, we should follow mixed farming, as that is in my opinion the only way to farm. We must study government experimental farm reports and everything in that line we can get hold of, and attend to our farming as if our lives depended on it.

I don't believe in mixed farming with a dozen or so cayuse mares and a bunch of scrub cattle. Better to start with one mare that will weigh a ton or over, and one registered cow, of any good breed, and you will soon have a corral full of fine horses and cattle. Don't spend the time you should spend in the field on the street howling hard times and calamity.

I believe it is of far more importance to get one's crops sowed and harvested right than was the reciprocity issue. Of course the war is making things dull now, but the farmer is all right, and there is still thousands and thousands of acres of land in western Canada, that, as the saying goes, "is crying for the plow," so no man need be workless, with wheat at $1 and prospects of going higher. I could go on and say a great deal more but I am a young man and have not had much experience, but this is the way it looks to me.

Hoping to see something from someone else who is satisfied, I remain.

A Highlander of Alta.
Pekisko, Alta.

(Calgary Herald.)

Potatoes to Jump

Potatoes are going up. This is the concensus of opinion of all the produce men. While other garden truck changes little in price at the present time, there is a big movement in potatoes. Farmers today are refusing to sell at less than $1 a bushel, and while the local dealers on the market are still quoting 40 to 60 cents a bushel it will be only a day or so until there is a big jump in the price. Asked as to the reason of this one dealer on the local market said that buyers from the different provinces have been around and even buyers from the states had been in the vicinity taking up all they could get to meet the failure in many sections of Canada and the states. Last year the price is said to have been unremunerative to the grower but this year the case is different. It is possible that the price may tumble later when the foreign dealers secure their supplies.

Rests With Sheriff

The Herald has an enquiry from Bow Island as to whether the government is protecting the farmers against all seizure of stock and implements held under lien note or chattel mortgage. In reply we would say that the provincial government is introducing a bill at Edmonton, leaving at the discretion of the sheriff action on cases of this kind. Under this act the sheriff can withhold seizure if the circumstances warrant.

We are offering special bargains in suitcases—Spooner's.

Throughout the war Belgium has played a noble part and all must admire both the King and his subjects on their magnificent behaviour.

Auburn News

Mr Wm. Gill and son, Mr. John Gill, who have been spending the summer with Mr. Roebuck, returned to the east on Thursday, Oct. 15th.

Mr. Jim Washington left the Ridge for his home in Calgary on Thursday last.

Mrs. O. Nordvett, with her two children and her mother, Mrs. Bryans, left the district on Monday last for Manitoba on a visit to her sister.

Auburn school was closed last week owing to the storm.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Clements has been suffering much with a felon on her finger.

Mr Francis Reach is visiting his sister in the "Hills."

Mr. Jim Carey has gone to help his brother in the roundup on his ranch near Black Diamond.

The Boyne school is closed on account of the ill health of Miss Mayo. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Reid Hill Items

The Rev. F. G. Mathews is at tenting revival services at Sunny Plains but will return for his Sunday services.

Miss Pierson, of Major, is visiting at the parsonage.

Mr. Syvret, of Armada, is visiting at W. Jansen's.

Mrs de Witt, who was reported as being ill with typhoid fever, has recovered. The physician diagnosed the case as nervous fever.

The stork visited the home of Mr. Paul Norton recently and left a baby girl.

Miss Tevis, of Lexington, Kentucky, is visiting friends at Reid Hill.

Mr. Noble is moving his family and household goods into the district and are heartily welcomed.

Sunny Plains Items

Mr. John Haight has moved bag and baggage to Louis Theismeyers.

Cries for help rang out on the night air on Saturday when an unwelcome visitor in the community received a coat of tar and feathers

A new and commodious barn has been erected on the G. E. Snyder farm

Mr and Mrs. Otto Pierson have taken a vacation.

Mr. Thiesmyer is erecting a modern bungalow on his farm.

Dr. Chase has made a business trip to a near-by city. Who eloped?

Rancher Hardwicke has started his fall roundup and Sunny Plainites are preparing for the usual calf bawling concert.

The final contest for the football honors of the season will be played off on Saturday.

Dan Shirk has left for regions unknown.

Revival services are in progress at the school house.

Mrs. Foreman, Free Methodist preacher, has taken to herself a husband, and has been re-stationed here. They have taken up their abode at the Parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Craine, and Mr. George Craine and wife are to drive across country to Lethbridge

Won't the yellow egged chickens catch it from now on! Six parsons in the community!

Mr. Guy Storer has started for the Peace River country.

Mr. Bruce Cressman is preparing for a trip north. It is rumored that he will spend the winter trapping.

Who used a jack-knife snouting the wandering pigs?

Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge are leaving for Washington.

Better Farming

Continued from last week

We have in Canada an unexcelled system of Government Experimental Farms administered by admirably selected men. These farmers are yearly adding enormously to our knowledge of methods of agriculture best suited to our soil and climate, but we are deplorably lacking in machinery for carrying this information to individual members of our farming communities and inducing them to apply it.

"Mixed Farming" has been preached for so long and so continuously by business men and others not engaged in farming, and the farmers of the Canadian West as a result of their own experience are themselves so well alive to the necessities of the situation, that to continue this preaching is to platitudinise. What our farmers need now is capital, and practical instruction as to how best to farm their lands and as to how to raise live stock successfully; and it remains for us to see that steps are taken without avoidable delay to provide them with both. The time has come for action instead of speech.

In some respects we are better prepared than was North Dakota for organizing a better farming movement.

There the initiative had to be taken by outside business men, and because of the State constitution it had to be left to each individual county to say whether they would contribute part of the expense of the Association's work. Here our Provincial Governments have power to levy taxes and make money grants for such a purpose.

Moreover, we have ready to hand in our departments of Agriculture, experimental farms, railways, banks, etc. the elements of a most effective organization, and we should proceed to determine if these various agencies could be utilized to the fullest advantage in connection with the movement you are now inaugurating. The centralization in a few hands of the administration of some 871 branch banks in the prairie provinces would permit of the use of this agency, with the minimum effort, in the dissemination of information to farmers respecting the various demonstration undertaken and their results; and other business organizations could be similarly used. As far as the banks are concerned, I am sure that their machinery would be gladly placed at your disposal.

I do not know just what will be the plan of action in connection with the system you are organizing of Secretaries of Rural Municipalities, but I assume it will be something similar to that adopted in North Dakota; namely to induce at least one competent farmer in each given area of a municipality to cultivate his land under directions issued by the Department of Agriculture, and to use only, selected, tested seed; to have him adopt an approved rotation; to furnish farmers with free soil tests and advise them what crops their land is best suited for; to encourage farmers to start raising livestock, assisting by selecting well bred animals and furnishing instruction as to how these should be housed, fed and cared for; to promote the cultivation of alfalfa and other fodder crops not now extensively grown; etc. etc. Then you will of course want the farming community all over the province to be kept as fully informed as possible regarding the progress of your work to have their attention drawn to it at the outset and kept alive continually up to the moment when the results can be announced. I take it this would mean the issue of bulletins in large numbers, and possibly in several languages, at intervals; and if the machinery of the railways, banks, grain companies, etc., could be availed of for no other purpose, they could at least be utilized to have bulletin boards maintained in conspicuous places in every trading centre and grain shipping point throughout the province. Take the banks for example. A farmer must have a banker, and by keeping all the bank managers informed of the progress of the crop operations being directed by the Agricultural Secretaries, and of what you stand prepared to do from time to time, you could reach, in an effective manner, nearly every farmer in the province.

You will have gathered that in North Dakota the Field Agents of the Better Farming Association are all experts—that is, men brought up on the farm and highly trained in agricultural colleges, each of them being qualified to deal with almost every kind of farmer's problem on the spot. Now, if the Secretaries of the Rural Municipalities were all equipped with such a training at the outset, the efficiency of this movement for better farming in Saskatchewan would, of course, be greatly enhanced, and it will therefore be your duty to acquire, as you can, the training necessary to qualify you as expert advisers.

In this connection, however, you will be interested to hear the following paragraph from the second annual report of the North Dakota Association:

"One hundred and eighty Farmers' Clubs have been organized throughout the State. This number will be materially increased by the winter's work. At least 400 Farmers' Clubs should eventually be organized in the State. Through the present Farmers' Club organizations we may reach over 4000 farm families. Each family is interested in the organization and is engaged in a more or less serious study of local as well as State problems in which the farmer is interested. When the Farmers' Club becomes general throughout the State we shall find that its members will solve our rural problems effectually and will become the progressive force in agriculture. Each community contains within itself men who are competent to exert leadership, and who are ready to become careful students of the economic and special problems that are the chief concern of the people. The Farmers' Club calls this leadership forth and permits a development of sentiment towards the farm and farm problems that would be impossible in any other way. Through the Farmers' Club we may most rapidly bring about the changes in sentiment and attitude which makes for better agriculture."

To be concluded

Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, being asked how many horses fit for army service Alberta could furnish, said: "Alberta could supply from 7,000 to 10,000 horses for cavalry and artillery purposes.

Hon. T. C. Casgrain has been appointed postmaster general of Canada. The Hon. P. E. Blondin was appointed minister of inland revenue in place of Hon. Bruno Nantel who goes to the railway commission.

Now is the time for Winter Coats, at Spooners.

Overshoes—Felt and Rubber time is here, call and see them, at Spooner's.

If we haven't got what you want,

THAT'S OUR FAULT

If we have, and you don't buy

THAT'S YOUR FAULT

We claim we are faultless. Make us prove it.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN ALBERTA



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea fight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldy sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of seamines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows cased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a paund in these 'er war times?"—London Opinion.

Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army. If she has children she will receive, in addition, five cents a day for each child, which will be increased to ten cents a day in case the husband is slain. This applies to all families of soldiers, indistinctive of their financial situation.

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but I suppose I'll be just as happy."

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1022

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs Shoolbred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquail and idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the $10,000 prize.

These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the dange of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluol and 340 steel balls.

Keep Books and Save Expenses

Every housewife knows she should keep an account of all money intrusted to her. The house accounts are so many and often so small one would need a set of books to be kept daily.

Try this easy plan. Buy a small pad and pencil. Tack it in a convenient place and by its side tack a box with a hole in the cover.

As you pay accounts make a note on the little pad, tear it off and slip in the box. These slips should be dated and should state for what the money is expended.

Once a week sort and file and you will surely be satisfied with the simplified bookkeeping.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield Is Silent to the Airman

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diests when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels unfenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Travelling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admisison to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid, mum."

Disappointment

One of the stories that President Wilson tells is of a small boy whom he encountered at Staunton, Virginia. The president was speaking to a crowd from the steps of the Baldwin Seminary for Girls. The boy pushed and shoved his way through the crowd until he found himself squarely in front of President Wilson, whereupon he shouted, excitedly:

"Where is it? Where is it?"

Mr. Wilson stopped his speech, and with a broad smile said, good naturedly, "Well, my boy, I guess I am it."

"O pshaw!" responded the youngster, with a look of disgust. "I thought it was a dog fight."

"How'll yeh have yer eggs?" demanded the busy waitress.

"As well as could be expected under the circumstances," replied the absent-minded physician.—Puck.

WHERE FISH ARE PLENTIFUL

Swarms of Fish Said to Keep the Water From Freezing

He would be a brave man who told, off his own bat as it were, of fish in such swarms as to prevent a river up north from freezing over in winter.

We have heard of British Columbia salmon raising "tidal waves" before them as they push up the rivers, and passed the story by as lively proof of the fecundity of human imagination.

But in the annual report of the director of forestry for 1913, just published by the department of the interior, Ontario, we have this amazing tale told in the midst of useful, interesting, and officially authenticated material. In fact the modern Blue-Book (this one is green by the way) is often very different from the dry-as-dust governmental reports of some years ago. This one is certainly well worth sending for, and reading.

The writer set out from Fort Smith, Alta., to seek information regarding wood buffalo, which would appear to be exceedingly hard to obtain. He says in his preliminary report:

"I started out with the man and dog-team, following the trail we had taken in January, the one running southwest from Fort Smith and turning due west after crossing Salt Mountain.

"My object was to visit a place called the 'Little Fishery,' known to many Indians up here, and which is located on an upper tributary of the Little Buffalo river. We were short of fish, and Mr. Bell thought it a good idea to ascertain the location of the place and any other particular that might be useful. After following some very misleading and altogether foolish directions received from, as we thought, reliable Indian information, we located the place more by sense of smell than anything else.

"This 'Little Fishery' is very interesting and important, in that it is the only place near Fort Smith where fish can be obtained during the winter with which to feed the dogs. The shortage of fish at the Fort and elsewhere seems to be chronic, no matter how big the run is in the fall. This is, of course, due only to carelessness and laziness. But the Indians know that if they run short towards the end of winter they can easily get all they want at this place.

"It is at the confluence of a small shallow stream, and the upper part of the Little Buffalo river, some two and a half days' travel in the winter, from Fort Smith. The fish are suckers, and are there during February and March in such quantities that they will stream from bank to bank. They keep the river open for three or four hundred yards, although two or three feet of ice cover the river below this point. They are rather small, the largest of them weighing only one-third of a pound and the smallest being only minnows. However, what they lack in size is made up in quantity. What their object is in congregating there in such numbers I have not been able to ascertain.

"The method of catching them is simple and primitive. They are simply scooped out with bags tied on the end of poles, and a pile is made on the snow on the bank. Here they freeze solid, and will stay so until late in April. When we arrived they had nearly all gone, but we managed to get six or seven bags full without very much trouble. They must have been there in enormous quantities, as huge masses of them were frozen in the ice along the shore, and piles of dead fish could be seen everywhere behind sunken logs, driftwood, and holes in the bank. Of course, this will be of prime importance to us, as we can use it as a basis of supply of dog-feed when in that part of the country.

"No tracks of any kind were discovered by us on the outward or the inward journey. The snow was very soft and a hard crust formed on it every night, so animals of every kind moved about as little as possible.

"I spent considerable time and effort looking for a good situation for a house on Salt Mountain. You know that fresh water is very scarce there, and we are fortunate in having located a good-sized fresh-water lake, one of those deep crater lakes you have heard spoken of."

Old Norwegian Pilot Defied Kaiser

An interesting story is being told of a Norwegian pilot who would not be interfered with even by his mightiness the German Emperor.

Because the speed of his yacht was slowed down on entering a certain Norwegian harbor, the Kaiser, in a fit of impatience, rang the bell for "full speed ahead."

To his great surprise, the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuns, who knew the dangerous character of the channels, placed himself in the way, and, leaning over the wheel, called down the tube to the engine room, "Half speed ahead. Never mind the bell!"

"What! You dare to countermand my orders?" cried the Kaiser, again ringing the bell.

"Disregard the bell," calmly repeated Nordhuns through the tube.

For a moment the Kaiser glared at the intrepid pilot, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said, majestically, "Go below, sir, and report yourself under arrest."

"Leave the bridge!" thundered the Norwegian grimly, as he grasped the wheel more firmly. "This ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from Kaiser or seaman!"

The officers on deck hurried silently aft, wishing luck to the sturdy old sea-dog, who, knowing that he had the law as well as common sense on his side, stood his post unshaken by threats, unheeding commands, and steered the Hohenzollern safely into port.

The next day the Kaiser came to his senses, and decorated the pilot—the king at the wheel—with one grade of the Order of the Black Eagle, and also appointed him his life pilot in Norwegian waters.

By unwritten law, only noblemen are admitted to the commissioned ranks of the German Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince of Germany is commander.

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

Sweets For Nurses

Someone just returned from London, England, tells a pretty little story about Belgian appreciation of English Red Cross nurses. The nurses had crossed from England and were waiting in a station in Belgium for the train which was to take them to the front. A Belgian soldier seeing them, rushed off and told his comrades. They made a raid on the station counter where sweets were kept, bought up all the chocolates and cakes they could find, and then, loaded with their offerings, approached and presented them, to the surprised nurses.

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

Shute Shot Out

"What's become of Shute; is he on his vacation?"

"No, he got to acting as if he were the big gun of the place and the boss fired him."

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

A wise precaution has been taken by Germany in sending her Polish regiments against Russia. It was feared that these troops might mutiny, if forced to fight against their own countrymen. In view of this the Russian and French general staffs have reached an understanding that when such soldiers are taken prisoners they shall receive special treatment.

First Office Boy—Well, did you ask your boss for a raise, right after his lunch, as I told you?

Second Office Boy—Yes, and I got fired! He'd forgot to take his dyspepsia tablet!—Puck.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.



Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game. Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Bafilo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konbombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

Deposit Enormous Amount of Gold

It is estimated that nearly one hundred millions of American gold for the Bank of England will be in the vaults of the department of finance before the end of the war. Some heavy United States loans, it is stated, are maturing in England and the obligations will be met by the deposit of American gold with the finance department at Ottawa.

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that knew the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

DEMAND FOR FLOUR

Canadian Flour Mills Will Run at Full Capacity

Orders from the Dominion and Ontario governments for an aggregate of 1,250,000 barrels of flour are only the beginning of the increased demand on the flour mills of Canada as a result of the war.

The mobilization of the armies of Europe will result in a large reduction in the acreage sown to wheat in that continent. That reduction in acreage and consequent reduction in yield will greatly increase the demand for wheat and flour from other producing countries. Canada will find a ready market for all the wheat and flour she can export during the war. The flour mills of Canada will be kept busy grinding Canadian wheat into Canadian flour for export to the Mother Country at this time of trial.

In the home market, also, there will be an increased demand for flour. The tendency of many will be to use more bread and other staple articles of food instead of some of the luxuries of the table. This will mean an increased consumption of flour.

Thus it would appear that the 7,000 men who are working in the flour mills of Canada are assured of continued employment throughout the war. It is possible the number of employees in flour mills will have to be increased, but, even if an increase should be unnecessary, the continued operation of this industry will mean the circulation of approximately $4,000,000 a year in wages to Canadian workmen.

French Colored Troops Heroes of 1870

The Algerian Sharpshooters, who are co-operating with the French home army in Alsace, are popularly known as "Turcos."

These dashing colored troops have behind them a splendid fighting record of the war of 1870. The French soldiers from North Africa distinguished themselves particularly at Wissemburg and Froeschwiller, their specialty being reckless and gallant bayonet charges.

It is said that the terrible memory of the charging "Turcos" remained with the German troops for years afterwards.

It was in Upper Alsace that the "Turcos" did most of their fighting in 1870. They are there again, "but not," says a French writer, as the heroes of defeat, but in the first ranks of the heroes of revenge and victory."

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sure that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

THE WAR OF 1813

Century Has Seen Many Changes in Method of Warfare

A hundred years have passed since the great nations of Europe gathered on battlefields in titanic struggle, combining their hatreds and their men to curb the genius of Napoleon.

That century has changed every method of warfare, bringing new implements of death and increasing the power of each soldier as a killer manyfold.

Napoleon gathered 200,000 men at Leipsic in October, 1813, to stand against the armies raised by Austria, Russia, Sweden and Prussia. The allies had a total of 350,000 men.

There were mixtures of races on each side. To the eagles of Napoleon rallied not only his own Frenchmen, but Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Poles and Germans.

Against him were pitted Slavs, English, Germans, Swedes, Hungarians and savage Bashkirs, a mixed Tartar tribe from Northern Russia, who fought with bows and arrows.

It was fighting at close range. The infantry carried flintlock muskets. To reload was a matter of minutes. Their sharp bayonets were often more deadly than their bullets.

The artillery of the period was primitive. The guns were muzzle-loading, fired with fuse or match. The round ball schrapnel, or chained shot carried but short distances. The clash was between men who could look into each others' eyes, who rode down each other with circling sabres.

In that battle, the first important battlefield defeat of Napoleon, 54,000 of the allies lost their lives. Of Napoleon's army 40,000 dead and wounded were left behind when the retreat began towards Paris. The battle lasted from October 14 to October 20, 1813.

Now, with millions of men under arms, the changes of carnage are multiplied not only by the number engaged, but by the new weapons of warfare, which turns each soldier into a platoon.

Bombs, capable of killing hundreds, of tearing down great fortifications may be dropped from airships in the night.

The cannons have grown to mechanical monsters. The flintlock has become a repeater, sending not one bullet but a volley. The Gatling guns speak a hundred death sentences a second. The machine guns multiply the man behind into a squad, while upon the sea the great steel ships of death carry the means of wiping out cities from distances almost beyond the range of vision.

Even with the primitive weapons, waste, sorrow, starvation and unspeakable suffering blighted the cities and countries these armies visited. Each contested city became a group of hospitals. Livestock and crops were swept away, taking the results of years of industry in an hour.

Following the beaten army of Napoleon, the allies entered Paris, and forced him to abdicate. He was banished to Elba, but within a year had escaped and gathered an army of 360,000. Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia gathered an army of 600,000 and England and Prussia ended the last war in which all great nations were involved, at Waterloo.

In men involved in the present war, the armies have increased nearly 10 times. In addition, the armament of battleships brings to the contest greater death power than existed in the entire equipment of a century past.

The greatest drama of death of all ages, impends, say the military experts.

The clash of battleships at sea, of men on land who fire from distances beyond the range of human eye, of airships which dart like great vultures through the air, presents a spectacle that history has never yet produced.

The world knows the awfulness of 1813.

What picture will 1914 paint?

NEWSBOYS ON HORSEBACK

Carriers Make Quick Time to the Suburbs in Montevideo

Most American newsboys think themselves well off if they own a good suit of clothes, but in the Uruguagayan capital of Montevideo there are over fifty newsboys who own horses and peddle their papers on horseback.

Montevideo has 300,000 inhabitants, but it spreads over more territory than an American city of the same population; there are almost no tenement houses, and there are several large parks.

Like Americans, the Uruguayans want their evening paper as soon as possible after it comes from the press. The horseback newsboys supply this demand with astonishing rapidity. La Razon, one of the leading evening journals, is issued at 5 o'clock. About twenty minutes before that hour the newsboys, mostly young men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, gather in the street in front of the newspaper office. When the papers are brought out the clerk hands a bundle to each, and away he starts at a full gallop. All the business in the centre of the town is done by ordinary "foot newsboys;" the horsemen race away to their "beats" in the suburbs, shouting with all their might, La Razon! La Razon!"

A customer who wishes to buy a paper steps to the sidewalk and holds out his arm. The horse knows the signal and pulls up so short that it is wonderful the ridder is not catapulted over his head.

So efficient is this system of equestrian newsboys that a dweller in the outskirts of Montevideo gets his evening paper almost as soon as teh man who lives in the very heart of the city.—Youth's Companion.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power.—New York Journal.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount. Germany had previously squeezed an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Killing Off the Young

The German, like the French, standing army is, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of these are, of course, married; hence there are few widows being made by the Germans fighting around Liege, if this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the French and German reservists join the first line that married and older men are in action. This is, by the way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men were married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation, perhaps, of what the war is all about. In a sense, these armies are democratic, because the sons of rich and poor alike serve; the educated for a year only, and perhaps in crack regiments; but there is no class in France or Germany that will not pay a terrible price in young men for the inhumanity that is going on today.—New York Evening Post.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

Favor Adoption of English Language

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Walloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose taht Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hofmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobarts town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

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We have a strong, heavy cast heater, grate can be moved by handle on top.
PRICE $11.00 EACH.

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Also a large stock of JAPANESE BASKETWARE, RUGS, ETC.
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MILITARY TACTICS

The wise military commander changes his plan of campaign to fit conditions as the progress of events dictates. The wise business commander does the same.

Firms that have never before seen the tremendous power of well-directed, skilfully prepared advertising based on a plan that is fundamentally right, will make use of this modern merchandising force now; old advertisers, wise and experienced, will expand along new lines—by means of advertising.

Canada is face to face today with enormous opportunities. New markets are opening, new opportunities are unrolling before established businesses. What is required is quick re adjustment, a change of the plan of campaign to fit the new conditions.

Newspaper advertising will be the right hand assistant of those who forge ahead in this crisis, not ordinary advertising however; the efficiency will have to be high, the plan and copy carefully laid out and skillfully prepared.

No expense nor obligation attaches to a friendly discussion of the new opportunities either in person or by mail. The fate of YOUR business may rest on your decision to act on this suggestion.

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Central Building, Victoria — L. C. Smith Building, Seattle

Wild Land Tax Details Out

Details of the new wild land tax, through which the government next year estimates a revenue of over a half million dollars, were divulged recently. It enforces a tax of ten mills, or one per cent, annually on the assessed value of lands, and a special assessment to the actual cash value of land will be prepared upon which to base the tax. A careful perusal of the classes of land exempt shows that the new tax is far from being confined to wild lands. Practically every person who does not live upon, or within a radius of nine miles of his land, will pay the tax. The owner of a section of land valued at $20 per acre, or a total of $12,800, if he does not himself cultivate the land and live within nine miles of it, will be liable for a tax of ten mills per annum, or $128.00.

Grazing lands, except those under lease from the federal government, are subject to restrictions much more severe than those imposed by Dominion leases. Instead of one horse or one cow to thirty acres, as the Dominion law requires, one horse or one cow must be kept to every ten acres if the tax is to be escaped. Taxes are collectable by the minister of municipalities or his agent by distress if not paid within thirty days of demand.

The following clauses of the act explain its provisions and the exemptions allowed:—

"For the purpose of adding to or supplementing the revenues of the crown, a tax at the rate of ten mills on the dollar of the assessed value, to be called a wild lands tax, shall be annually assessed, levied and collected on all land within the province, subject to taxation under this act Provided, however, that in the event of the tax payable on any lot or fraction of a section of land under this section for the purposes of this act being less than $1.00, the tax to be entered on the roll as payable for such purposes would be $1.00."

The lands exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act shall be:

1 Any land held in trust for the crown.

2 Land specially exempted by law or held for the public use of the province of Alberta.

3 All lands held by or in trust for the use of any tribe of Indians.

4 The land to the extent of three acres held by or for the use of any church and occupied by a building used for church purposes.

5 The land in use as a public cemetery not exceeding twenty five acres.

6 Land for which homestead entry has been made under the provisions of the Dominion Lands act or of any act substituted therefor and for which patent has not been issued.

7 All land held under grazing lease from the government of Canada actually used for grazing purposes, and in accordance with the terms and provisions of the grazing regulations as from time to time in force.

8 Land vested in any library board established under the provisions of the public libraries act, being chapter 17 of the statues of Alberta, 1907, or any act passed in amendment or substitution thereof.

9 Land used by agricultural societies organized under the agricultural societies ordinance, or any act passed in amendment or substitution thereof.

10 Land attached to and used in connection with any hospital which receives aid from the province under the provisions of the hospital ordinance, or any act passed in amendment or substitution thereof.

11 All land belonging to any city, town, village or rural municipality and used for the purpose thereof.

12 Land not exceeding four acres of and attached to or otherwise bona fide used in connection with or for the purpose of every university, every school established under the authority of the school ordinance, and every incorporated hospital, so long as the said land is actually used and occupied by such institution, but not if otherwise occupied.

13 Land held by the province under reservation for public purposes.

14 A fractional section of land less than one acre in extent or any lot desirable upon a registered plan being less than one acre in extent:

15 Land included within boundaries of an incorporated city, town or village.

16 All enclosed land which has been used for the purpose of pasturing horses, cattle or sheep which are the property of the owner of the land and upon which horses or cattle to the number of at least one, or sheep to the number of at least three for every ten acres so enclosed have been pasturing for six months during the previous year, provided that the minister of municipal affairs may by written order modify the requirements of this sub-section for any given year or years, and for any section or sections of the province.

17 Land owned by a bona fide farmer who is actually residing on some portion of same, provided that the exemption under this clause shall not exceed 640 acres in the aggregate, such exemption, however, may cover parcels of land which are not contiguous but which are situated within a radius of nine miles from the home of the owner.

18 The land of any owner where each section or portion thereof has had one-fourth of its area under cultivation or crop during the previous year; provided that where the owner has several portions of land within a radius of nine miles and in the same assessment district, the area under cultivation or crop may be in any portion.

To enforce the act, the government will have power to divide the province into assessment districts and to appoint assessors who shall assess all land "at its actual cash value as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, exclusive of the value of any buildings erected thereon or any other increase in the value caused by any other expenditure of labor or capital thereon."

Taxes shall be deemed to be due on the first day of January 1915, in the year in which they are imposed, and if not paid by December 31, interest at five per cent. will be added. This interest will be repeated semi-annually thereafter. The minister has authority, however, to collect any taxes by distress after thirty days notice that they are due.

As no specific time is set for the coming into force of the act, it will become active as soon as assented to by the lieutenant-governor. —Calgary Herald.

Alberta Farmers' Meet

The delegates of the Alberta Farmers Co operative Elevator company met in Paget Hall, Calgary, recently. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of 400 delegates were present, representing several thousand farmers throughout the country.

The meeting was called to order by President W J. Trezillus. The day was spent in listening to reports of the executive officers giving an account of their work in connection with the handling of the elevator companys business. The first part of the meeting was carried on without press representatives being present, and the details were divulged on the second day. There are no less than 78 elevators in connection with the company.

The reports in detail are: nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain have been handled by the company, the present staff amounts to 104 members, and in the words of the president, they have given "good service, are loyal, and interested in the success of the company."

For the work of the past season, the president said that 26 new elevators had been added, at an average cost of $8,265.00, one of which was of 50,000 bushel capacity, the rest being 35,000 bushel houses. One elevator, at Travers, has been lost by fire.

During the second day the managership of Mr. E. J. Fream was endorsed by the meeting, who informed the meeting that he had been charged with irregularities and violation of the elevator act. These charges had been made the basis of a writ against him and the company and the case was before the courts. Mr. Fream suggested to the meeting that they should appoint a committee of investigation if they thought fit, and if the meeting desired, he would step down. The meeting eventually passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Fream and repudiating Mr. Wheeler, the author of the writ.

Further reports showed that the company had made, during the past fiscal year, a profit of $17,000 from the elevator end of the business.

The company, since June 30th, have handled something like 1,000 hogs per week. Mr. Fream related in detail of the fairly successful efforts of the company to supply members with flour at a cost slightly in advance of wholesale prices. A demand had also arisen for the company to handle other things such as coal, lumber, twine, wire, posts and fruit. This was tried so far as handling posts was concerned, but it did not work very successfully, with the result that the rule was laid down that the company would act as the wholesaler only, and that it would be necessary for others to undertake the distribution of these commodities from the car. These goods cannot be handled from the elevators, and the company would then run a risk of having their leases for the elevators cancelled.

Coal sheds were a matter of consideration.

At the close of the report a resolution endorsing the management of elevator affairs, and the work of the executive board generally, was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

For Loss of Hair

We will pay for what you use if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics the one that has done most to gain our confidence is Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We have such well-founded faith in it that we want you to try it at our risk. If it does not satisfy you in every particular, we will pay for what you use to the extent of a 30 day treatment.

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling and promote a new growth of hair, come back to us and ask us to return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it back to you. You don't sign anything, promise anything, bring anything back, or in any way obligate yourself. Isn't that fair?

Doesn't it stand to reason that we would not make such a liberal offer if we did not truly believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do all we claim for it — that it will do all and more than any other remedy?

We have everything there is a demand for, and are able to judge the merits of the things we sell. Customers tell us of their success. There are more satisfied users of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic than any similar preparation we sell.

Start a treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we believe you will thank us for this advice. Two size bottles, 50c and $1.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

D. C. JONES,
Druggist. Vulcan, Alberta

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill — each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

Daring Airmen

The most dashing exploit of the French airmen since the beginning of the war was the complete rout of a division of German cavalry, whom they shelled from the air. The aviators pursued the cavalrymen all day, ceaselessly pouring bombs on them and inflicting heavy losses.

Additional details from the north show the Germans had crossed the frontier and were advancing towards the Hazebrouck region in the early morning when they were met by a stronger French force. The preliminary skirmishes were in favor of the French.

The Germans, seeing the road absolutely barred, began an orderly retreat. The French general, while harrying their rear with his own cavalry, ordered an air squadron to give chase, and convert the retreat into a rout with bombs.

The effect on the enemy was devastating. The Frenchmen showered the deadly missiles upon the dense mass of cavalry, and as ugly gaps appeared where the dragoons and cuirassiers became strewn across the road in a horrible mass, panic spread among the Germans. They galloped furiously toward the frontier, vainly attempting to escape the bombs.

The compact division was soon dispersed, squadrons dashing off across country in different directions in order to baffle the aerial foe. This had the effect of reducing the losses, though the aviators maintained the pursuit until nightfall, annihilating several squadrons.

Numerous horses were killed while some riders miraculously escaped. Many others were strewn along the roadside in ghastly heaps, some killed instantly, some wounded and some kicked to death by the horses as they struggled on the roadside in agony. The unexpected air attack absolutely demoralized the Germans, and horseless stragglers captured the next day were in a pitiable state of horror.

A poignant illustration of the way the war has broken up families is afforded by the case of a certain North London family. The father is German, the mother English. The two eldest sons, born in Germany, have returned there to join the Germans; the two youngest sons, born in England, have joined the British army, and have gone to the front.

SITTINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT AND OF THE DISTRICT JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT

will be held within the Judicial District of Calgary, on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:—

CALGARY—
Commencing:
Monday, January 18th
Monday, February 15th
Monday, March 15th
Monday, April 19th
Monday, May 17th
Monday, June 14th
Monday, September 20th
Monday, October 18th
Monday, November 15th
Monday, December 6th

DIDSBURY—
Wednesday, March 10th
Wednesday, June 9th
Wednesday, October 6th
Wednesday, December 1st

CARSTAIRS—
Thursday, March 11th
Thursday June 10th
Thursday, October 7th
Thursday, December 2nd

COCHRANE—
Thursday, February 25th
Thursday, May 27th
Tuesday, August 31st
Thursday, November 25th

BANFF—
Friday, February 26th
Friday, May 28th
Friday, September 3rd
Friday, November 26th

OKOTOKS—
Thursday, January 7th
Tuesday, April 6th
Wednesday, September 1st
Thursday, October 28th

HIGH RIVER—
Friday, January 8th
Wednesday, April 7th
Thursday, September 2nd
Friday, October 29th

OLDS—
Monday, March 8th
Monday, June 7th
Monday, October 4th
Monday, November 29th

CROSSFIELD—
Friday, March 12th
Friday, June 11th
Friday, October 8th
Friday December 3rd

GLEICHEN—
Wednesday, January 13th
Wednesday, April 14th
Wednesday, September 15th

STRATHMORE—
Monday, January 11th
Monday, April 12th
Monday, September 13th

LANGDON—
Tuesday, January 12th
Tuesday, April 13th
Tuesday, September 14th

ACME—
Thursday, April 29th
Thursday, October 14th

BASSANO—
Thursday, January 14th
Thursday, April 15th
Thursday, September 16th

HANNA—
Wednesday, May 12th
Wednesday, October 13th

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General.

Oct28t3

No. 4548

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company vs. LeRoy Bratten et. al. there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of November, A.D. 1914 at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Vulcan Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, Alberta, by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely:— the North East quarter of Section 34, in township 16, range 19, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. That the said premises contain 160 acres all of which are good arable lands. That 30 acres have been broken and cultivated but have now gone back to sod. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within 90 days and the remainder of the purchase money is to be paid as follows:—25% in 6 months, 25% in 9 months and the balance in 12 months."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Tompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 15th day of October 1914.

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Approved L.F.C.

Oct28t3

Mr. Patterson, of Macleod, was informed by the Premier in the Legislature recently that if the C. N. R. does not do construction work on the Calgary Macleod branch this year, guarantee on lines not yet started would be cancelled.